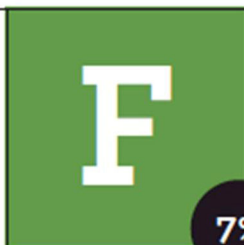




LEADERS	F (13%)	GRADE LEVELS	F (0%)
GROUPS	F (0%)	CURRENT EVENTS	F (0%)
EVENTS	F (8%)	CIVICS	F (0%)
HISTORY	F (0%)	OTHER MOVEMENTS	A (100%)
OPPOSITION	F (0%)		
TACTICS	F (0%)		
CONTENT	F (4%)	CONTEXT	D (25%)



ITEMS THE STATE REQUIRES

LEADERS: Martin Luther King Jr. **EVENTS:** Brown

GRADE F means Indiana includes none or less than 20% of the recommended content and should significantly revise its standards.

INDIANA

SURVEY OF STANDARDS AND FRAMEWORKS

Indiana's *Core Standards for Social Studies* (2008) has 11 core concepts for U.S. History, a high school course. One deals directly with the civil rights movement:

Describe political, economic and social conditions that led to the civil rights movement. Identify federal, state and civil rights leaders who played a central role in the movement and describe their methods. Give examples of actions and events that characterized the movement as well as the legislative and judicial responses.

ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL

Indiana does not set out specific content requirements for study of the civil rights movement before high school

HIGH SCHOOL

U.S. History: Most of Indiana's instruction about the civil rights movement is required in this two-semester course. The standard indicators (2007) outline a number of events, personalities and concepts related to the civil rights movement:

- Summarize the early struggle for civil rights and identify events and people associated with this struggle. Example: Executive Order 9981, Jackie Robinson and the desegregation of professional baseball, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and the Little Rock school crisis.
- Describe the constitutional significance and lasting effects of the United States Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*.
- Explain the civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s by describing the ideas and actions of federal and state leaders, grassroots movements and central

organizations that were active in the movement. Example: People: John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, George Wallace, Earl Warren; Organizations: NAACP, SCLC, CORE, SNCC, the American Indian Movement (AIM); Events: March on Washington, Medgar Evers and University of Mississippi desegregation, protests in Birmingham and Selma, Ala.

- Read Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech and "Letter from Birmingham Jail" and summarize the main ideas in each.
- Identify and describe federal programs, policies and legal rulings designed to improve the lives of Americans during the 1960s. Example: War on Poverty, the Great Society, Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA), Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Act of 1965, school desegregation, *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States* and *Miranda v. Arizona*.

EVALUATION

Despite fairly detailed suggested content, Indiana's low score reflects the state's decision not to require specifics about the civil rights movement. If the suggested content were required, the state's grade would be a high C (48%). Instead, Indiana's disappointing score reflects a reluctance to give direction to teachers, students and school districts. ●